

The Indiana Commission to Combat Drug Abuse



Behavioral Health Division

Comprehensive Community Plan

County: Dubois

LCC Name: Dubois County Substance Abuse Council

LCC Contact: Jenna Bieker Jones, Chair

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County Commissioners: Chad Blessinger, President

Address: 602 Main Street

City: Jasper

Zip Code: 47546

Vision Statement

What is your Local Coordinating Council's vision statement?

We aspire to reduce the impact that substance misuse has on our community through collaborative efforts.

Mission Statement

What is your Local Coordinating Council's mission statement?

The mission of the Dubois County Substance Abuse Council is to reduce substance abuse and the problems associated with substance abuse in Dubois County youth and adults in order to enhance family and community life.

Membership List

#	Name	Organization	Race	Gender	Category
1	Jessie Allen	Safe Haven Recovery Engagement Center	W	F	Recovery
2	Jenna Bieker Jones	Southern Indiana Community Health Care/Dubois County CARES/Dubois County Substance Abuse Council Chair	W	F	Chair
3	Joe Branson	Indiana DMHA	W	M	Government
4	Deb Capps	Retired from Tri Cap	W	F	Representative
5	Joe Crutchfield	LifeSpring Health Systems/Recovery Community	W	M	Recovery
6	Alley Doane	Recovery Community	W	F	Recovery
7	Megan Durlauf	Dubois County Community Corrections/Dove House	W	F	Criminal Justice/Recovery
8	Nancy Eckerle	Jasper Chamber of Commerce	W	F	Representative/Business
9	Audrey Fleck	Forest Park Jr./Sr. High School	W	F	Education
10	Mitch Fleck	A Step Above, Inc.	W	M	Recovery
11	Don Forester	Retired City of Huntingburg	W	M	Representative/Community
12	Claire Fox	Dubois County Probation Intern	W	F	Criminal Justice
13	Brett Hurm	LifeSpring Health Systems	W	M	Co-Chair/Treatment
14	Becky Jessmer	Youth First, Inc.	W	F	Youth
15	Logan Jones	Jasper Police Department	W	M	Law Enforcement
16	Rayce Jones	Ferdinand Police Department	W	M	Law Enforcement
17	Brooke Lampert	Dubois County Substance Abuse Council Coordinator	W	F	Coordinator
18	Jennifer Lampert	Dubois County Probation Department	W	F	Representative/Criminal Justice
19	Alison Neal	Dubois County Community Corrections	W	F	Criminal Justice
20	Candy Neal	Dubois County CARES	B	F	Representative/Youth
21	Anthony Quinn	Dubois County Prosecutor's Office	W	M	Criminal Justice
22	Alyssa Sieg	Youth First, Inc.	W	F	Youth
23	Terry Tanner	Retired from Dubois County Sheriff's Office/Treasurer	W	M	Treasurer/Community
24	Heather Terwiske	Memorial Hospital and Health Care Center	W	F	Representative/Medicine
25	Rachel Trabant	Tri Cap RSVP/Secretary	W	F	Secretary/Community
26	Dean Vonderheide	City of Jasper Mayor	W	M	Government
27	Laura Wathen	Youth First, Inc.	W	F	Representative/Youth
28	Dana Wood	Dubois County Continuous Quality Improvement Specialist/Dove House	W	F	Representative/Criminal Justice/Recovery

LCC Meeting Schedule:

Please provide the months the LCC meets throughout the year:

The Dubois County Substance Abuse Council meets the second Tuesday of every month except for a September meeting, as that time is reserved for grant application presentations.

Community Needs Assessment: Results

The first step in developing an effective substance use and misuse reduction plan is to assess your community. A community assessment tells you about your community's readiness to implement prevention, treatment, and justice-related programs to address substance use and misuse. An assessment also provides an overview of the risk and protective factors present in the community, helping your coalition plan more effectively.

Community Profile

County Name: Dubois

County Population:

An estimated 43,549 as July 1, 2021

<https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/fact/table/duboiscountyindiana/HCN010212>

Schools in the community:

Elementary: Northeast Dubois Elementary School, Jasper Elementary School, Ireland Elementary School, Holy Trinity Catholic School (Kindergarten-8), Pine Ridge Elementary School, Ferdinand Elementary School, Huntingburg Elementary School, and Holland Elementary School

Intermediate/Junior High: Northeast Dubois Intermediate School, Jasper Middle School, Holy Trinity Catholic School (Kindergarten-8), Forest Park Junior High, Cedar Crest Intermediate, and Southridge Middle School

High School: Northeast Dubois Junior/Senior High School, Jasper High School, Forest Park High School, and Southridge High School

Post-Secondary: Vincennes University, Jasper Campus

Medical care providers in the community (hospitals, health care centers, medical centers/clinics, etc.)

Memorial Hospital and Health Care Center (including all community locations), ZipMed, and Urgent Care, and LifeSpring Health Systems Federally Qualified Health Center

Mental health care providers in the community (hospitals with psychiatric/behavioral health units, mental health clinics, private/public providers, etc.)

LifeSpring Health Systems, Memorial Hospital and Health Care Center, Memorial Counseling Center, Dove Recovery House for Women, Playful Healing, Creative Thoughts Counseling, Piece by Piece Counseling Center, Center for Psychological Services, Catholic Charities, Mae Chinn Songer, Dubois County Center for Women's Ministries, Groups Recover Together (MAT), and Rooted Counseling and Consulting

Service agencies/organizations

TRI-CAP, Crisis Connection Inc., Dubois County Cooperative, Youth Villages, Ireland Home Based Services, Dubois County Health Department, Dubois County CARES, Dubois County Public Health Partnership, Southern Indiana Adult Guardianship Service, and Dubois County Court Appointed Special Advocates (CASA), Jasper Chamber of Commerce, Youth First, Inc.

Local media outlets that reach the community

The Dubois County Herald, Dubois County Free Press, NewsNow Dubois County, The Ferdinand News, The Huntingburg Press, WITZ, WBDC, WJTS 18, WQKZ, WFFQ, WJPR, and 91.7 The Curve through Jasper High School

What are the substances that are most problematic in your community?

Per our court data, for the year 2022, the substances we saw most often in order were:

Adults

Marijuana - 170 cases

Cocaine - 4 cases

Controlled Substances - 28 cases

Narcotics - 15 cases

Methamphetamine - 83 cases

Legend Drugs - 27 cases

Alcohol - 204 cases

Juveniles

Marijuana - 20 cases

Alcohol - 17 cases

Controlled Substances - 2 cases

Legend Drugs - 1 case

Cocaine, Narcotics, Methamphetamine - 0 cases

Source: Dubois County Continuous Quality Improvement Specialist

Memorial Hospital saw the following substances in the Emergency Room in 2022: THC (268); benzodiazepine (113); amphetamine (147); methamphetamine (125); tricyclics (62); opiates (42); oxycodone (20); ecstasy (21); buprenorphine (35); PCP (0); barbiturates (4); cocaine (5); propoxyphene (0)

Source: Memorial Hospital and Health Care Center

List all substance use/misuse services/activities/programs presently taking place in the community:

Matrix, 12-step DBT, Prime for Life, Juvenile and Adult Moral Reconciliation Therapy Programming at Dubois County Community Corrections, Medication-Assisted Treatment, Intensive Outpatient Treatment, Alcoholics Anonymous, Narcotics Anonymous, Al-anon, Celebrate Recovery, Peer Recovery Specialist Services, Tobacco Treatment Specialist Services, Youth First School Social Work services, and youth substance prevention activities through Dubois County CARES such as Talk They Hear You, Parents Who Host Lose the Most, and Hidden in Plain Sight.

Community Risk and Protective Factors

Use the list of risk and protective factors to identify those present in your community. Identify the resources/assets and limitations/gaps that exist in your community related to each. The lists are not all-inclusive and others may apply.

Risk Factors Examples: trauma and toxic stressors; poverty violence; neighborhood characteristics; low neighborhood attachment; community disorganization; community norms and laws favorable toward drug use, firearms, and crime; availability of alcohol and other drugs; weak family relationships; family substance use; peer substance use; mental health problems; families moving frequently from home to home; limited prevention and recovery resources.

Protective Factors Examples: strong family relationships; neighborhood economic viability; low childhood stress; access to health care; access to mental health care; community-based interventions; restricted access to alcohol and other drugs including restrictive laws and excise taxes; safe, supportive, and connected neighborhoods; meaningful youth engagement opportunities; local policies and practices that support healthy norms and child-youth programs; positive connection to adults.¹

Risk Factors	Resources/Assets	Limitations/Gaps
<p>1. Our community has an accepted norm of alcohol-centric events such as festivals, sporting events, and celebrations.</p>	<p>1. Dubois County CARES</p> <p>2. Strong network of Alcoholics Anonymous</p> <p>3. Prevention programming in each county school, such as Prime for Life with county freshman and Tween Series</p>	<p>1. Most large community events include alcohol</p> <p>2. Local high school sporting events have tailgates before commencing</p> <p>3. Acceptance of alcohol makes cultural change more difficult</p>
<p>2. Our community lacks the mental health and substance use service resources to meet local needs.</p>	<p>1. \$4.4 million Lilly Endowment Grant to address lack of mental health and substance use resources awarded December 2020</p> <p>2. Memorial Hospital and Health Care Center</p> <p>3. LifeSpring Health Systems</p> <p>4. Dove Recovery House for Women</p> <p>5. Opioid Settlement Funding</p>	<p>1. Lack of culturally linguistic competent substance use disorder services/programming despite a large Latinx population</p> <p>2. People seeking mental health treatment must wait weeks before accessing services due to waitlists</p> <p>3. Residents are currently underserved by residential substance abuse treatment options in Dubois County, additionally there are no PHP programming options.</p>

¹Risk and protective factors extracted from IUPUI Center for Health Policy Community Conditions Favorable for Substance Use, April 2018.

		4. Lack of qualified applicants to fill the needed open positions
3. Our community has a heritage-based perception of asking for mental health and substance use disorder treatment as a sign of weakness resulting in stigma against utilizing services	<p>1. Community Response Team through Dubois County Public Health Partnership (Be well, tomorrow needs you)</p> <p>2. Dubois County Community Coalition</p> <p>3. Natural Helpers in each county high school</p>	<p>1. Lack of understanding of cultural differences in Dubois County leads to a focus on German heritage as it relates to substance use</p> <p>2. Difficulty reaching all adult populations needing the information makes it more difficult to be effective</p> <p>3. The desire to uphold alcohol-centric traditions can pose a barrier to positive change in substance misuse reduction</p>
4. Some local stakeholders and residents are still resistant to treatment-oriented goals and actions, as well as prioritizing receiving related education	1. Crisis Intervention Training (CIT) funding remains unused after several years due to lack of law enforcement engagement	1. Lack of training and prioritizing training results in barriers to continued treatment resource building
Protective Factors	Resources/Assets	Limitations/Gaps
1. Our county has a consistently low unemployment rate with a healthy economy	<p>1. Dubois Strong</p> <p>2. Jasper Chamber of Commerce</p> <p>3. Dubois County Chamber of Commerce</p> <p>4. Hometown Hiring: Dubois County</p>	<p>1. Low unemployment could lead to lack of job opportunities</p> <p>2. Companies can be more likely to overlook or dismiss substance use due to lack of available workforce</p> <p>3. Employees in some organizations can partake in substance misuse together, on and off the clock.</p>
2. Our county consists of many partners in varying sectors that work well together to tackle local social problems.	<p>1. Dubois County Public Health Partnership</p> <p>2. Dubois County Community Coalition</p> <p>3. Dubois County CARES</p> <p>4. Dubois County JRAC</p> <p>5. Dubois County Substance Abuse Council</p>	<p>1. The same core group of individuals appear at most tables</p> <p>2. Lack of representation of minorities leads to limited diversity in organizations</p> <p>3. Some organizations can duplicate efforts</p>
3. Our community has many pro-social resources.	<p>1. TRI-CAP, Inc.</p> <p>2. 4-H</p>	1. Because of the faith-based nature of many organizations,

	<p>3. Many civic groups such as Rotary, Kiwanis, and Lions Club</p> <p>4. Ecumenical Council</p> <p>5. The Phoenix/Sober DuCo</p>	<p>some people may be intimidated or feel alienated</p> <p>2. Due to the alcohol-centric nature of many local events, events that do not have alcohol are often not well-attended</p> <p>3. Some families that do not have adequate means are unable to have their children involved in as many activities as they may like</p> <p>4. Financial and transportation barriers prevent some residents from attending and partaking in pro social resources</p>
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Making A Community Action Plan

Now that you have completed a community assessment and have identified the risk and protective factors that exist, you can develop a plan of action. The Comprehensive Community Plan (CCP) is a systematic and community-driven gathering, analysis, and reporting of community-level indicators for the purpose of identifying and addressing local substance use problems. Identified problems are addressed over a three year period, where a full CCP is submitted to the Indiana Criminal Justice Institute (ICJI) April 1st of year 1, then two updates are submitted on April 1st of years 2 and 3.

- Step 1: Create problem statements, and ensure problem statements are in line with statutory requirements
- Step 2: Ensure your problem statements are evidence-informed, then prioritize
- Step 3: Brainstorm what can be done about each
- Step 4: Prioritize your list, and develop SMART goal statements for each
- Step 5: List the steps to achieve each goal

Step 1: Create + Categorize Problem Statements

Create problem statements as they relate to each of the identified risk factors.

Risk Factors	Problem Statement(s)
<p>1. Our community has a culture that has an accepted norm of high-risk use.</p>	<p>1. Children in Dubois County are removed from the home due to the substance misuse.</p> <p>2. Lack of education and awareness among generational families regarding substance use</p>

	<p>leads to abuse, neglect, and increased criminal activity.</p> <p>3. Our community has festivals, sporting events, and celebrations that include an emphasis on alcohol use without sober alternatives.</p>
<p>2. Our community lacks the mental health service and substance use resources, as well as some local stakeholder resistance, that act as barriers to meet local needs.</p>	<p>1. Local mental health resources have an extended wait time for individuals to access treatment.</p> <p>2. The community is underserved with more intensive treatment modalities such as sober living housing and in-patient treatment options.</p> <p>3. Community members experiencing substance misuse have barriers that prevent them from accessing resources.</p>
<p>3. Our criminal justice system lacks resources to address substance misuse and repercussions of misuse.</p>	<p>1. Criminal justice agencies are underfunded to purchase equipment and supplies to identify and combat substance misuse.</p> <p>2. Criminal justice agencies lack funding and organization prioritization to provide evidence-based intervention and treatment.</p> <p>3. More than half of Dubois County arrests are related to substance misuse. In 2022, Dubois County had a total of 1051 total cases filed. Of those 1051 cases, 531 were substance abuse related, equating to 50.5%. (Dubois County Continuous Quality Improvement Specialist)</p>

Step 2: Evidence-Informed Problem Statements

Identify your top three problem statements using local or state data. Ensure that there is a problem statement for each co-equal funding category (e.g., prevention/education; intervention/treatment; and criminal justice services and activities).

Problem Statements	Data That Establishes Problem	Data Source
<p>1. Lack of education and awareness among generational families regarding substance use leads to abuse, neglect, and increased criminal activity.</p>	<p>There were 33 people (25 males and 8 females) that started the Batterer’s Intervention Program in 2022. 19 (57%) reported using one substance and only 6% (2) reported using more than one substance.</p> <p>There were 13 substantiated reports of abuse and neglect assessed by the Department of</p>	<p>Crisis Connection, Inc.</p> <p>https://www.in.gov/dcs/files/AssessmentDecisions202301.pdf</p>

	<p>Child Services in Dubois County in January 2023.</p> <p>In 2022, there were 15 substantiated reports of abuse and neglect assessed in January, 14 in February, 8 in March, 4 in April, 7 in May, 7 in June, 9 in July, 18 in August, 23 in September, 7 in October, 17 in November, and 6 in December. This results in a total of 135 substantiated cases in 2022.</p>	<p>https://www.in.gov/dcs/reports-and-statistics/child-abuse-and-neglect/assessment-decisions-summary-archive/2022-reports/</p>
<p>2. Lack of access to and knowledge of treatment services for community members, especially those with barriers, reduces the number of services being provided.</p>	<p>TRI-CAP served 3,175 individuals from 1,535 households in 2022.</p> <p>In 2022, Memorial Hospital completed a total of 1,434 assessments. Of those assessments, 40.6% were discharged after the assessment. Of those admitted to the inpatient Behavioral Health Unit, 59% of patients attended a follow-up appointment within 7 days of discharge.</p> <p>In Dubois County in 2022 9.2% of individuals under age 65 years were without health insurance. The state percentage for the same time period was 8.9%.</p> <p>LifeSpring Health Systems received a total of 248 referrals from the legal system to our Dubois County office in 2022. Out of those referrals, 216 were from Dubois County criminal justice partners and 32 referrals were from criminal justice partners in other counties.</p> <p>LifeSpring Health Systems received 81 Recovery works referrals in 2022. 56 of these cases did not have another identified insurance and were eligible to use recovery works funding. Therefore, a total of 23% of referrals had no insurance and were eligible to receive help through Recovery Works.</p>	<p>TRI-CAP</p> <p>Memorial Hospital and Health Care Center</p> <p>https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/table/IN,duboiscount,yindiana/HEA775221</p> <p>LifeSpring Health Systems</p>
<p>3. Criminal justice and other agencies lack funding to purchase equipment, supplies, and training for staff to identify and combat substance misuse.</p>	<p>Evidence of the need in the local area is provided by our previous grants. This includes, but is not limited to the following:</p> <p>In the 2021 grant cycle, the Dubois County Substance Abuse Council funded Substance Abuse Education for the Dubois County</p>	<p>Dubois County Substance Abuse Council, 2021</p>

	<p>In the 2021 grant cycle, the Dubois County Substance Abuse Council funded Jasper Police Department's Intoximeter II Phone Line for \$640.00, which allows certified breath tests to be court admissible.</p> <p>In the 2021 grant cycle, the Dubois County Substance Abuse Council funded the Ferdinand Police Department's Portable Breath Test Machines for \$1,916.00 to make sure the department is adequately equipped.</p> <p>In the 2021 grant cycle, the Dubois County Substance Abuse Council funded \$1,500 to the Dubois County Probation Department for goal-based incentives used to reinforce pro-social behavior to increase long term success.</p> <p>In the 2021 grant cycle, the Dubois County Substance Abuse Council funded \$2,500 to the Dubois County Probation Department for interactive journals for probationer use.</p> <p>In the 2021 grant cycle, the Dubois County Substance Abuse Council funded \$1,000 to Youth First, Inc. to assist in funding a Youth First School Social Worker in Holy Trinity school.</p>	<p>Dubois County Substance Abuse Council, 2021</p>
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Step 3: Brainstorm

Consider the resources/assets and limitations/gaps that were identified for each risk factor, and list what actions can be taken for each identified problem statement.

Problem Statements	What can be done (action)?
<p>1. Lack of education and awareness among generational families regarding substance use leads to abuse, neglect, and increased criminal activity.</p>	<p>1. Utilize social media to better educate the community, while exploring additional opportunities to intervene with families considered most at risk</p> <p>2. Host and/or participate in community events to raise awareness, educate the public, and connect them with resources</p>

	3. Fund educational programs that teach individuals about substance misuse and the repercussions.
2. Lack of access to and knowledge of treatment services for community members, especially those with barriers, reduces the number of services being provided.	<p>1. Continue to promote and partner with the Dubois County Public Health Partnership to promote the online community treatment resource guide that was created in 2020, in order to continue to make resource information easily accessible.</p> <p>2. Support existing programs that help overcome barriers to treatment.</p> <p>3. Promote free, unbiased, and local Medicaid enrollment services to un-insured and under-insured individuals.</p>
3. Criminal justice and other agencies lack funding to purchase equipment, supplies, and training for staff to identify and combat substance misuse.	<p>1. Supplement funds given to these agencies from government sources.</p> <p>2. Promote sharing resources and collaboration between law enforcement and other agencies.</p> <p>3. Support agencies in their pursuit of additional resources.</p>

Step 4: Develop SMART Goal Statements

For each problem statement, prioritize your list of what can be done. Choose your top two actions for each. Then, develop goal statements that demonstrate what change you hope to achieve and by when you hope to achieve it.

Problem Statement #1 - Lack of education and awareness among generational families regarding substance use leads to abuse, neglect, and increased criminal activity.
Goal 1 – Host/or participate in one community event in 2023 to educate individuals about substance misuse.
Goal 2 – Share no less than 100 social media posts educating the community on substance use, misuse, and treatment in 2023.
Problem Statement #2 - Lack of access to and knowledge of treatment services for community members, especially those with barriers, reduces the number of services being provided.
Goal 1 – Fund a minimum of two grant applications that support treatment in the 2023 grant cycle.
Goal 2 – Promote the community resource guide created in 2020 at least twice in 2023 to the general public and local agencies.
Problem Statement #3 - Criminal justice and other agencies lack funding to purchase equipment, supplies, and training to identify and combat substance misuse.
Goal 1 – Fund at least two grant applications that support criminal justice agencies in the 2023 grant cycle.

Goal 2 – Fund at least two grant applications that support an agency outside of the criminal justice system purchasing equipment, supplies, or training in the 2023 grant cycle.

Step 5: Plans to Achieve Goals

For each goal, list the steps required to achieve each

Problem Statement #1	Steps
Goal 1 – Host/or participate in three community events in 2023 to educate individuals about substance misuse.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Determine appropriate educational event to host 2. Garner interest and commitment from the community 3. Effectively market the event
Goal 2 – Share no less than 100 social media posts educating the community on substance use, misuse, and treatment in 2023.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Research available articles that are from reliable sources and can be shared 2. Research treatment options available to community members 3. Schedule posts with topics that have corresponding holidays/significance to substance use
Problem Statement #2	Steps
Goal 1 – Fund a minimum of two grant applications that support treatment in the 2023 grant cycle.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Promote grant applications to at least two new organizations that have not previously applied for grants 2. Promote grant applications to those who have previously applied 3. Use social media to promote when/how grant applications are being accepted
Goal 2 – Promote the community resource guide created in 2020 at least twice in 2023 to the general public and local agencies.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Attend community resource guide meetings if they are scheduled. 2. Encourage entities that reach out to update their information in the resource. 3. Use social media and/or email to promote the resource guide to the general public and local agencies.
Problem Statement #3	Steps

Goal 1 – Fund at least two grant applications that support criminal justice agencies in the 2023 grant cycle.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identify all criminal justice agencies. 2. Promote grant application process to said identified agencies. 3. Encourage criminal justice agencies to participate in our monthly meetings.
Goal 2 – Fund at least two grant applications that support an agency outside of the criminal justice system purchasing equipment, supplies, or training in the 2023 grant cycle.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identify two agencies that have not received grants in the past five years. 2. Promote grant application process to identified agencies. 3. Use social media to promote grant process to more organizations, including those who have not previously applied.

Fund Document

The fund document allows the LCC to provide finances available to the coalition at the beginning of the year. The fund document gauges an LCC’s fiscal wellness to empower their implementation of growth within their community. The fund document also ensures LCCs meet the statutory requirement of funding programs within the three categories of (1) Prevention/Education, (2) Treatment/Intervention, and (3) Criminal Justice Services and Activities (IC 5-2-11-5).

Funding Profile

Amount of funds deposited into the County Drug Free Community Fund from fees collected last year (\$100.00): \$40,671.72		
Amount of unused funds that rolled over from the previous year (\$100.00): \$1,539.70		
Total funds available for programs and administrative costs for the upcoming year (\$100.00): \$42,211.42		
Amount of funds granted the year prior (\$100.00): \$30,961.00		
How much money is received from the following entities (if no money is received, please enter \$0.00): \$0.00		
Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA): \$0.00		
Bureau of Justice Administration (BJA): \$0.00		
Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP): \$0.00		
Indiana State Department of Health (ISDH): \$0.00		
Indiana Department of Education (DOE): \$0.00		
Indiana Division of Mental Health and Addiction (DMHA): \$0.00		
Indiana Family and Social Services Administration (FSSA): \$0.00		
Local entities: All of our funding came from substance abuse related Dubois County criminal convictions court fees.		
Other: \$0.00		
Funding allotted to prevention/education; intervention/treatment; and criminal justice services and activities (\$100.00):		
<u>Prevention/Education: \$10,552.86</u>	<u>Treatment/ Intervention: \$10,552.86</u>	<u>Criminal Justice Services: \$10,552.85</u>

Funding allotted to Administrative costs:		
<i>Itemized list of what is being funded</i>		<i>Amount (\$100.00)</i>
Coordinator Salary		\$6,075.00
Coordinator Benefits		\$464.74
Discretionary Expenses		\$4,013.11
TOTAL		\$10,552.85
Funding allotted by Goal per Problem Statement:		
Problem Statement #1	Problem Statement #2	Problem Statement #3
Goal 1: \$500	Goal 1: \$10,000	Goal 1: \$10,000
Goal 2: \$0 – This would be work completed by the coordinator	Goal 2: \$0 – This would be work completed by the coordinator	Goal 2: \$10,000